

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Griffith-McCune Farmstead Historic District

other names/site number Rockford Farm

2. Location

street & number HIGHWAY WW ☒ Not for publication

city or town Eolia ☒ vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Pike code 163 zip code 63344

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

G. Tracy Mehan III 6/26/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
G. Tracy Mehan III, Director
Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	2	buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
7	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/storage

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/outbuilding

NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: octagonal barn

Other: I-house

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls WOOD

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Griffith - McCune Farmstead
Name of Property

Pike County, MO
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1870-1910

Significant Dates

c. 1870

c. 1890

1909-10

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McCardie, Overton Broadhead [Builder]

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 2 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	674960	4350600
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Mary M. Stiritzorganization _____ date 10 April 1992street & number 12 Wydown Terrace telephone (314) 721-6289city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63105**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Rockford Farms Inc.street & number Route 4 Box 76 telephone (314) 485-7966city or town Folia state MO zip code 63344

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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The Griffith-McCune Farmstead Historic District is a 19th/early 20th century farm located along Highway WW in rural Pike County Missouri. The complex consists of seven contributing buildings: a circa 1870 brick I-house and brick smoke house; four circa 1890 frame outbuildings (privy, chicken house, wagon shed and feed shed); and an octagonal barn with center silo completed in 1910. There are five noncontributing resources: a metal machine shed; a four-stall horse barn; and three metal grain bins. The 2 acre District parcel includes all of the historic farm buildings associated with the property which once encompassed a 240 arpen tract. Although the farm house is not the primary residence of the current owners, the remaining District buildings are in use (some adapted to storage) as a working crop and cattle farm. The buildings overall exhibit a high level of integrity.

Farmhouse (Photos #1, #2, Ground Floor Plan, Site Plan). Set back approximately 100 feet from Highway WW, the house faces south, parallel to the road. Overall dimensions of the circa 1870 two-story brick I-house are 45 1/2 feet wide X 18 feet deep; it rises from a brick foundation and includes a cellar room under the east half of the building, accessed by exterior steps. The roof is hipped, covered with asphalt shingles. The five-bay front facade is articulated with segmentally arched openings which feature shaped, tooled stone keystones. A two-tiered wood porch with hipped roof supported by square piers shelters the center bay doors which employ fan and sidelights. East and west (side) elevations are pierced with one window bay. The rear (north) elevation features two windows on the second story, and three doors on the first story which open into a one-story, gabled-roof frame building with central chimney which originally was probably a dwelling predating the brick house but was later used as kitchen extension to the principal house. The frame building rests on a partial stone foundation with no basement. All of the walls are covered with weatherboarding, including the wall which abuts the brick house. The large central chimney has an open hearth on the north side and a flue hole on the south side.

The interior of the brick house follows an I-house plan with a 7 1/2 foot wide central hall flanked by one room on each side. Hall walls are plastered brick. Stairs to second story are located in the central hall which now is terminated at the back of the stairs

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to enclose a bathroom. The four fireplaces are centered on the gable ends on both stories; they feature simple, classically-detailed wood mantelpieces. Windows and doors are architraved on both stories.

Smokehouse (Photo #3; Site Plan).
Constructed circa 1870, the 16 foot square brick building is painted white. It features a hipped roof covered with wood shingles. A small square vented cupola is centered on the roof. One segmentally arched window pierces the south wall; a door (headed with a segmental arch) is located on the west wall. Original iron meat hooks are still in place on interior rafters. Extending 12 1/2 feet from the north brick wall is a small shed roof storage room of frame construction; entry is gained through a sliding wood door located on the east wall.

Privy and Chicken House (Photo #4; Site Plan).
Constructed circa 1890, the privy measures approximately 5 feet wide X 4 feet deep. A single door is located on the south elevation. The side-gabled roof is covered with wood shingles. Horizontal weatherboard covers the walls.

The 12 X 30 foot chicken house is now used for storage. It rests partially on a concrete foundation; the floor is dirt. The side-gabled roof is covered with wood shingles. Three doors and two windows pierce the south elevation.

Wagon shed (Photo #5-left) and Feed shed (Site Plan).
The circa 1890 wagon shed covered with vertical board measures approximately 56 1/2 feet wide X 20 feet deep. It features a side-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal sheathing. The east end rests on a concrete foundation as do the wood posts which divide the three open bays. The floor is dirt. The west end of the building is enclosed and can be entered through a door on the west wall. The circa 1890 feed shed located north of the wagon shed (Site Plan) measures approximately 12 feet wide X 14 feet deep. It is covered with vertical board and features a gabled roof. A door is located on the south wall.

Octagonal Barn (Photos #6, #7; Barn Plan; Site Plan)
Erected 1909-1910, the 8-sided barn has a diameter of 60 feet. The

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building rests on a concrete foundation 4 feet high and features vertical board walls. The floor is dirt. A sectional two-pitch gambrel roof sheathed with metal covers the barn. Large sliding double doors give access to the interior on the north and south sides; smaller hinged doors are located on the east and west walls. An octagonal silo of white pine rests on a concrete foundation and rises through the center of the barn. The north elevation is pierced with rectangular openings and also features an attached wood ladder which runs the full height of the silo. The silo has a diameter of 15 feet and is capped on the exterior with an 8-sided sectional roof covered with asphalt. The silo partially braces the barn roof. A hayloft which encircled the barn has been removed; a feeding trough located on the perimeter of the barn interior also has been removed.

Noncontributing Resources: (Photos #3, #5, #8, #9; Site Plan). Three structures (grain bins) and two buildings (horse barn and machine shed) are less than fifty years old and have been evaluated as noncontributing in the resource count. The metal circular grain bins are located along the north boundary of the District (Photo #8-left background); all rest on concrete foundations. The four-stall horse barn (Photo #5-right) is located a few feet east of the wagon shed; it is sheathed with corrugated metal and measures approximately 54 X 12 feet. The machine shed (Photos #3-right; #9-right) measures approximately 70 X 39 feet. Exterior walls are corrugated metal; the gabled roof is also metal.

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The Griffith-McCune Farmstead Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C, and is significant in the following areas: AGRICULTURE: The impact of progressive farming ideas is reflected in a 1909-10 octagonal barn with center silo, a building type associated with experimental farming techniques intended to maximize efficiency and minimize labor. ARCHITECTURE: The complex of farm buildings is a good representative example of a Pike County, Missouri farm featuring property types traditional to the area including a circa 1870 I-house and related smoke house, distinguished by their brick masonry construction and detailing, and a circa 1890 frame chicken house, privy, wagon shed, and feed shed of significant vernacular designs. A rare octagonal barn with center silo, completed in 1910, is noteworthy for its innovative design and fine craftsmanship exhibited in its construction.

Organized in 1818, Pike County lies within an eight-county area of Missouri known as Little Dixie, a regional identity based on its cultural ties to the upland southern states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas, states from which many Pike County families emigrated.¹ Among the earliest families who settled in the county were Virginia-born Uriel Griffith (c.1793-1884) and his wife, Sarah (1801-1889), born in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Nineteenth century county histories note that Uriel was "a pioneer of Missouri" and "one of the wealthiest men of his day"; during the 1820s, he served as a country school teacher and constable in Calumet Township.² Data from the 1850 slave and population censuses indicated that he was a farmer who owned fourteen slaves and held real estate valued at \$5000. In 1856, Griffith added to his land holdings through purchase of a 240 arpen tract in Calumet Township which included the present farm site.³

Considered one of the premier agricultural regions of the state, Pike County, by 1860, was third in production of wheat; hemp, tobacco, corn and stock-raising also figured prominently in the county's annual production.⁴ Calumet Township, bounded on the east by the Mississippi River at the south end of the county, was appraised in the County History, a "vast Egypt" of agricultural products, the "richest and best cultivated portion" of the county. According to the 1860 Agricultural Census, Uriel Griffith was cultivating 280 acres of improved land in Calumet Township in

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addition to holding 120 unimproved acres. His farm (valued at \$13,200) produced 500 bushels of wheat; 1500 bushels of corn; 3 tons of "dew rotted" hemp; 180 pounds of wool; 300 pounds of butter; livestock was valued at \$2175, and slaughtered animals at \$440. Constructed 1858-1860, the Prairieville-Clarksville Gravel Road (now paved Highway WW) crossed the southern end of Griffith's farm, enhancing its connection to area markets.

In 1866, Uriel Griffith deeded all but 50 acres of his original 240 arpen tract to his son, James Amos Griffith,⁶ born in Missouri in 1832 and married in 1862 to Belinda Jane Elgin (1836-1885). Around 1870, James constructed a two-story brick, central passage I-house (Photo #1) and a sizable brick smoke house on the land. Set back about 100 feet from the Prairieville-Clarksville Gravel Road (Fig.1), the house with its prominent two-story porch embodied the symbols of achievement and respectability the I-house carried throughout the Upland South and among the agricultural gentry of Missouri. Finely detailed with tooled stone keystones in the segmental arches, fan- and sidelights on both first and second story entrances, the house features four fireplaces on the interior, and a graceful center hall stairway. It is further distinguished by a hipped roof (as is the smoke house), a roof form less commonly found in the area. Attached to the rear (north) wall of the house is a one-story frame building with large center chimney which probably was an earlier residence but was adapted for use as a kitchen in the new brick house (Photo #2). Four frame outbuildings of traditional vernacular design (privy, chicken house, wagon shed and feed shed (Photos #4, #5) completed the Griffith farm complex.

In several respects the Griffith farm shared characteristics with a national model of semisubsistence family sized farms, underpinned by a value system based on land ownership of which a measure of success was a father's ability to provide his offspring with a farm. During this period the family farm unit of agriculture was in transition, reorienting from solely home manufacture to a new agricultural economy closely tied to regional/national markets. The appearance of better transportation facilities (in this case, the Prairieville-Clarksville Road) enabled surpluses to be sold more easily, and encouraged more specialized production of marketable food products.

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James Griffith continued the general farming practiced by his father, producing crops which were the mainstay of Pike County's economy. The 1870 Agricultural Census reported that he was farming 70 improved acres and held an additional 130 wooded acres. He harvested 300 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of Indian corn and raised livestock valued at \$1075. Farm wages paid amounted to \$500.

In 1901, the Griffith farm (now reduced to 60 acres) passed to a new owner, John J. McCune, who already owned extensive acreage north of the Griffith tract. When McCune acquired the farm, the complex typified a traditional Corn Belt farmstead comprised of a diversity of buildings for specialized functions (farmhouse/privy, smoke house, chicken house, wagon shed, feed shed). The size, form, and location of the farmhouse, situated in front of the farmstead, facing and set back from a road, also conformed to characteristics associated with Corn Belt farmsteads as reported in one survey. In 1905, McCune deeded the farm to his son, John Hurlie McCune (c.1884-1973) who managed it but never resided there, living instead in Louisiana, Missouri, Pike County's center of commerce located about fifteen miles northeast of the farm. Although little is known of J.Hurlie's background, he can be credited with introducing progressive farming ideas which were uniquely manifested in Pike County's only example of a polygonal barn (Photos #6,#7). Constructed in 1909-10 by Overton Broadhead McCardie, McCune's tenant farmer from 1904-1914, the octagonal center-silo and barn appeared at a time when round and polygonal barns were being enthusiastically promoted by Agricultural Experimental Stations of several universities in the Midwest.

Serious interest in the octagonal barn was initiated in the late 19th century by progressive farmers, stock breeders and agricultural editors who believed that reform in the design of farm architecture contributed to improved farming by increasing efficiency of operations. The octagonal barn offered centralization, bringing together under one roof the specialized functions formerly housed in separate sheds, pens or barns. It was hailed as cheaper to build (requiring fewer materials), as providing more storage capacity than a rectangular barn of the same height, and as capable of better-resisting the forces of wind.¹¹

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In 1889, Franklin H. King, a physics professor at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison designed a barn for his brother's farm which broke new ground as the first "true-round" design, and also most likely was the first to feature a silo in the center. The new interior arrangement, based on a central-plan or circular organization of functions, such as feeding and cleaning, became a prototype of the future. Its balloon frame construction, replacing heavy timber mortise and tenon, represented an advance in technology which would have great influence in 20th century barns as it required less skill and was less costly to build. King's barn was widely published and was probably the catalyst for round-barn research conducted between 1900-1910 at the Illinois Experiment Station on the university campus at Champaign, Illinois, a body of work which stimulated further interest in the advantages of the building type. Similar experiments were sponsored by departments of agriculture in Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana. The prosperous pre-World War I years witnessed a great boom in the construction of round and polygonal barns which far outdistanced their 19th century popularity.

Hurlie McCune's construction of the octagonal barn on his Pike County farm in some ways typified a pattern of circumstances common in the building histories of such barns. According to Mrs. Bessie Canter, the daughter of Overton McCardie who erected the barn, McCune had seen a polygonal barn somewhere in his travels and had obtained a plan for the octagonal silo, which was constructed first in 1909. Published plans, together with word of mouth, were the primary agents of diffusion, providing basic design information but allowing for endless variations which were locally tailored to meet the particular needs of individual farmers.¹³ The McCune barn shared with published models the central-plan feature of a feeding trough or alley around the barn perimeter; however, it departed from standard designs by providing horse stalls only on one half, the other being left open for cattle shelter.¹⁴ Although reportedly knowledgeable about farming and a good manager, McCune appears to fit a pattern noted among round-barn owners in Illinois who tended to be wealthy gentlemen farmers able to take-on financial risks for farm innovations.¹⁵ Later, president of a bank in Louisiana, Missouri, McCune was remembered as a good investor, with "a finger in lots of pies."¹⁶

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Despite considerable publicity and advocacy by agricultural schools and farm journals, round and polygonal barns never gained wide acceptance but remained the projects of a "few venturesome souls". Among the chief obstacles to popularity were the ingrained tradition of farmers and carpenters working in "rectangular grooves of habit", and the lack of technical skill to build them. By the mid-1920s, professional opinion and support had shifted away from the innovative forms. As mechanization of farms increased, the rationale for round barns was weakened, best-suited as it was for horse farming, offering the convenience of a central feeding area around the silo near the stalls. Moreover, tractors and large implements became too large for barn entry, rendering them useless as machine sheds.¹⁷

Today, as public interest in and appreciation of America's historic farm architecture continues to increase, the uncommon form of the polygonal barn is gaining attention as a significant, but vanishing rural landmark. Once a center of round barn building, the midwestern countryside has suffered a notable loss of its historic polygonal barns. A recent survey in Indiana revealed that of 219 barns known to have been built, only 110 are extant.¹⁸ Similar figures are found in Iowa where in 1983, 127 round and polygonal barns were still standing.¹⁹ Although Missouri's survey inventory is incomplete, to date only 11 barns, concentrated in northern counties, have been identified statewide. The rare and distinctive design of the McCune barn remains an important landmark, reflecting the skilled carpentry of a local builder/farmer and the progressive ideas of agricultural change of the owner.

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NOTES

1. See Howard Wight Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1981).

2. Portrait and Biographical Record of Marion, Ralls and Pike Counties, (Chicago: C.O. Owens & Co., 1895) p.258; History of Pike County, Missouri, (Des Moines, IA: Mills & Co., 1883), p.561; p.726.

3. Deed Book S, pp.36-7; the tract was described as the west half of Lot 14 of U.S. Survey 1702; Griffith purchased it for \$3384.00.

4. David Denman, "Georgia Street Historic District", Louisiana, Pike County, MO. National Register Nomination, 1987. Section 8, p.1.

5. Pike County History, 1883, p. 522.

6. Addendum to Deed Book S, p.104 which recorded Griffith's original purchase of the tract in 1856. In 1884, Uriel and Sarah Griffith again deeded the west half of lot 14 to their son James A., but this time without reserving the south 50 acres. Deed Book 68, p. 374.

7. Clarence H. Danhof, Change in Agriculture: The Northern United States, 1820-1870, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press, 1969), pp. 14; 16-17.

8. Glenn T. Trewartha, "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads"; Annals of the Association of American Geographers vol.38 (1948), pp.215-220. --

9. In the 1910 Federal census, 26 year old Hurlie McCune was living with his parents, John J. (age 64) and Virilla McCune (age 60), both born in Missouri of Virginia/Kentucky parentage, The family resided in the 1200 block of Georgia Street in Louisiana, MO. No occupation was listed for Hurlie; his father was shown as having "own income."

10. Interview October 1991 with Mrs. Bessie Canter, Overton McCardie's daughter who lived on the McCune farm with her family.

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11. Lowell J. Soike, Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa,
(Des Moines: Iowa State Historical Dept., 1983), pp.6-12.

12. Soike, Without Right Angles, pp.26-32.

13. Soike, Without Right Angles, p.41.

14. Interview with Mrs. Bessie Canter. The horse stalls and feeding
trough had been removed before the present owners acquired the farm
in 1950.

15. Wayne H. Price, and Keith A. Sculle, "The Failed Round Barn
Experiment: Horace Duncan's Experience as a Carpenter", Pioneer
America Society Transactions VI (1983).

16. Interview with Mrs. Bessie Canter.

17. Soike, Without Right Angles, pp.58-61.

18. Telephone interview October 1991 with Jerry MacMahan (Indiana
Historic Landmarks office, Indianapolis) who was preparing a
National Register Multiple Property nomination for round barns in
Indiana.

19. Soike, Without Right Angles, p.31.

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Scott, William. (Descendent of James A. Griffith) Saratoga, CA. Telephone interview. April 1992.

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Trewartha, Glenn T. "Some Regional Characteristics of American Farmsteads", Annals of the Association of American Geographers vol.38 (1948).

U.S. Agricultural Census. Pike County, Calumet Township, MO. 1850-70.

U.S. Population Census. Pike County, MO. 1850-1910.

U.S. Slave Census. Pike County, MO. 1850-60.

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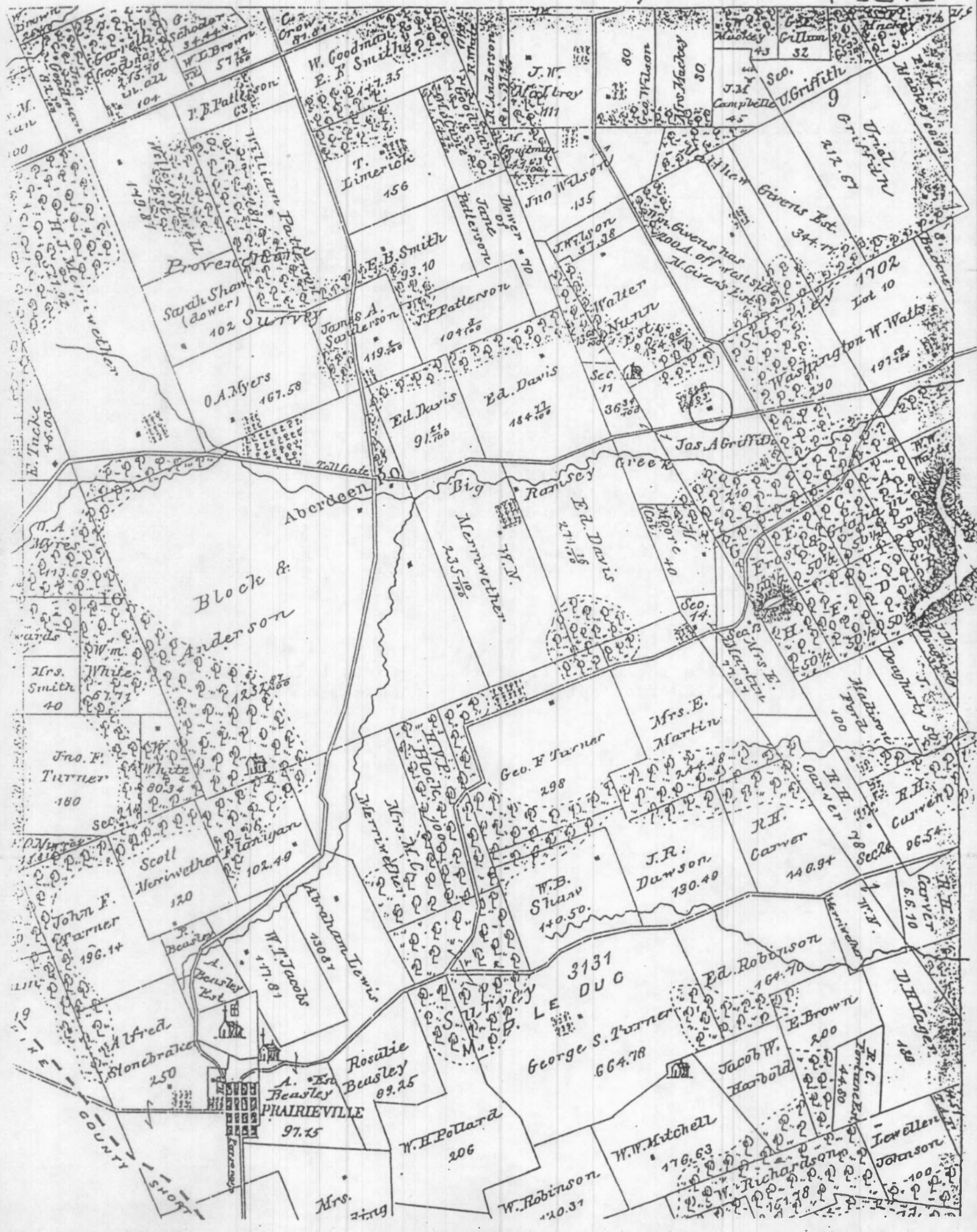
UTM References : Z15 E674960 N4350600

Verbal Boundary Description:

The District is located in the west half of Lot 14 in U.S. Survey 1702. Referring to the accompanying map entitled "Site Plan, Griffith-McCune Farmstead", beginning at the northeast corner of the horse barn (Point A), proceed east 18 feet to Point B, a fence post. Then turn 90 degrees north following a fence line 120 feet to Point C; then turn 90 degrees west 248 feet to Point D; then turn 90 degrees south 360 feet to Point E; then turn 90 degrees east 248 feet following along the north side of Highway WW to Point F; then turn 90 degrees north 240 feet to Point B, which closes the District boundary. (Township 52 N - R1W)

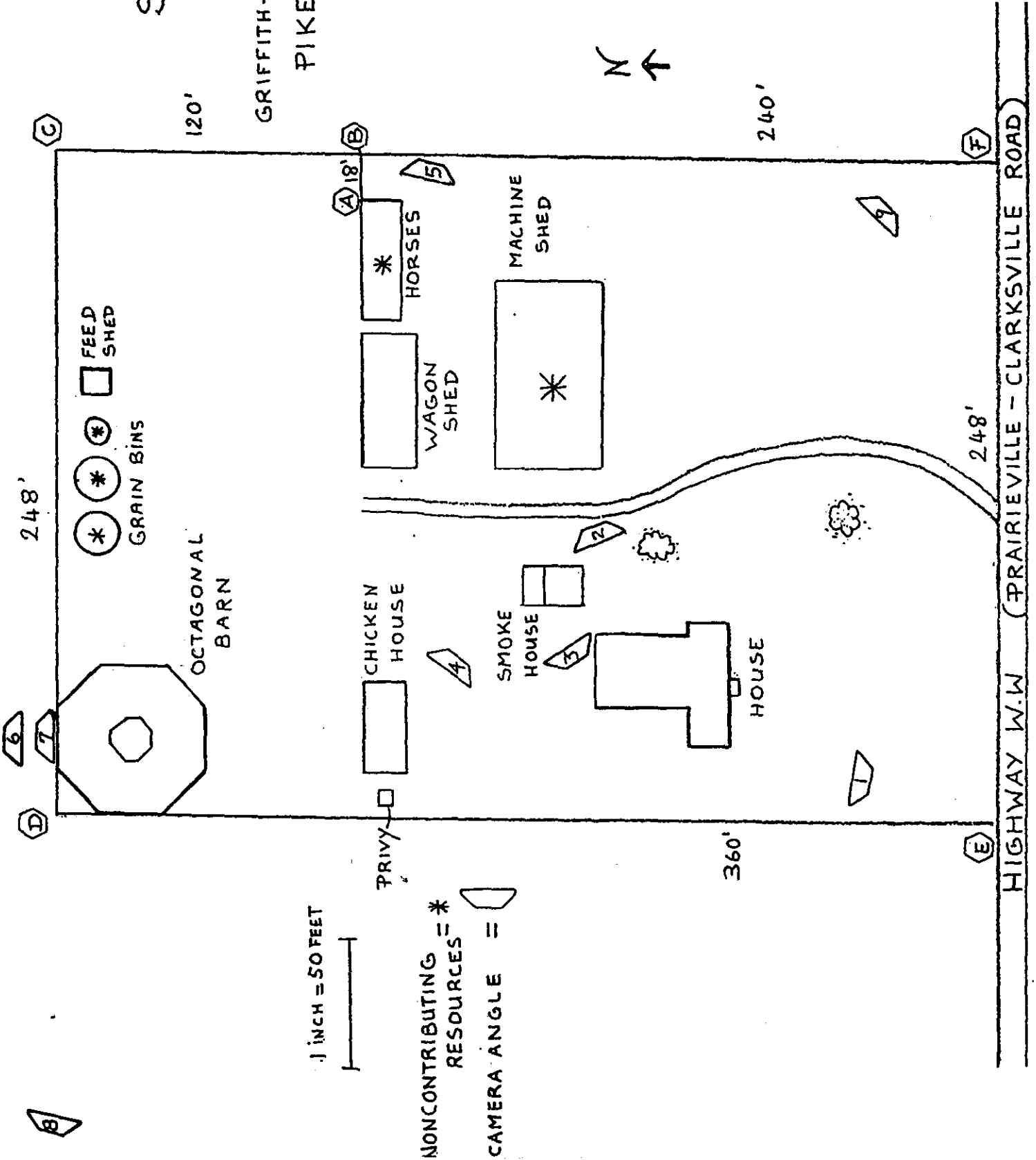
Boundary Justification:

Boundaries were drawn to encompass the historic core of the farmstead which includes all of the historic buildings along with the original 100 foot set-back of the house from Highway WW.



SITE PLAN

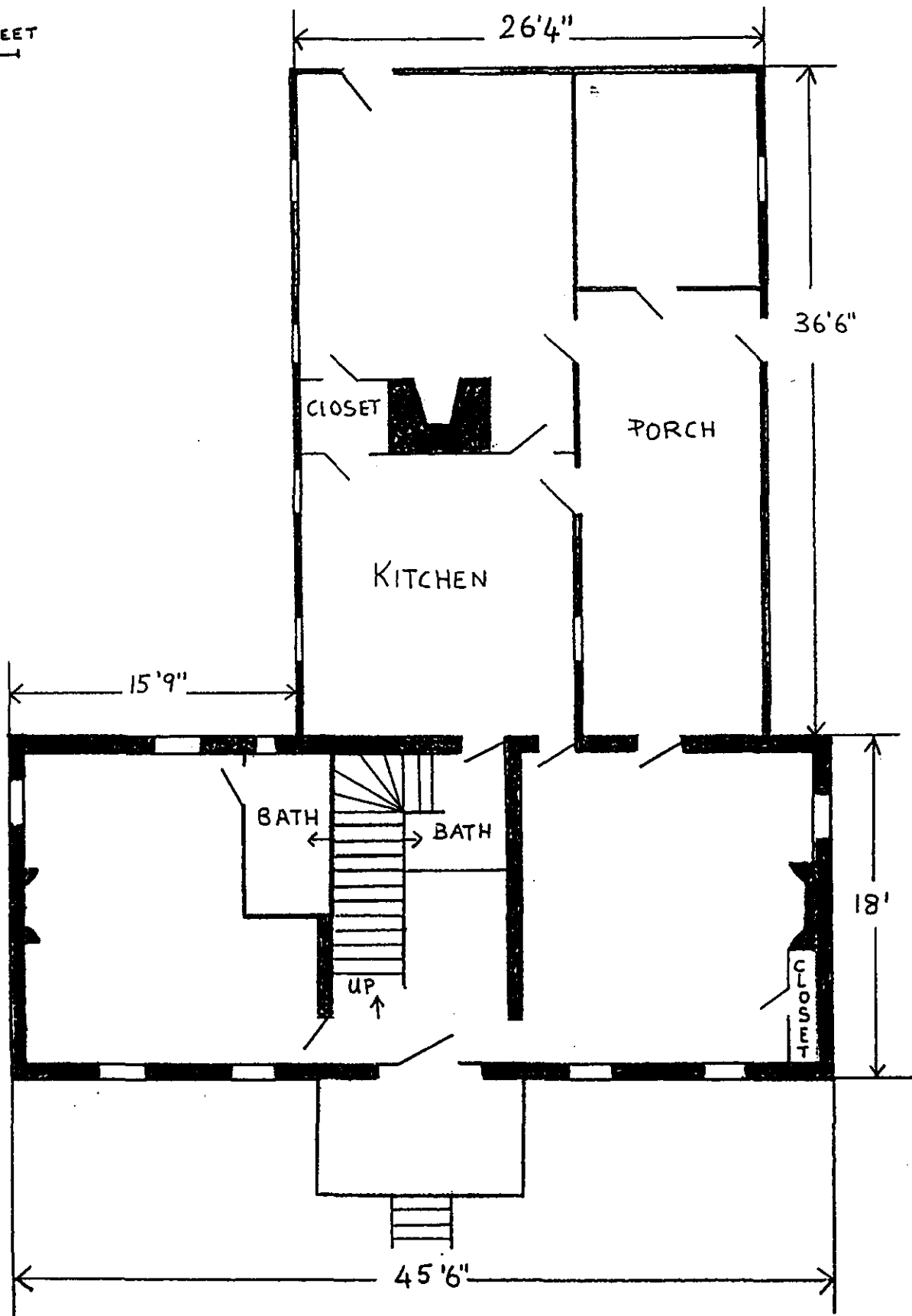
GRIFFITH-McCUNE FARMSTEAD
PIKE COUNTY, MO



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

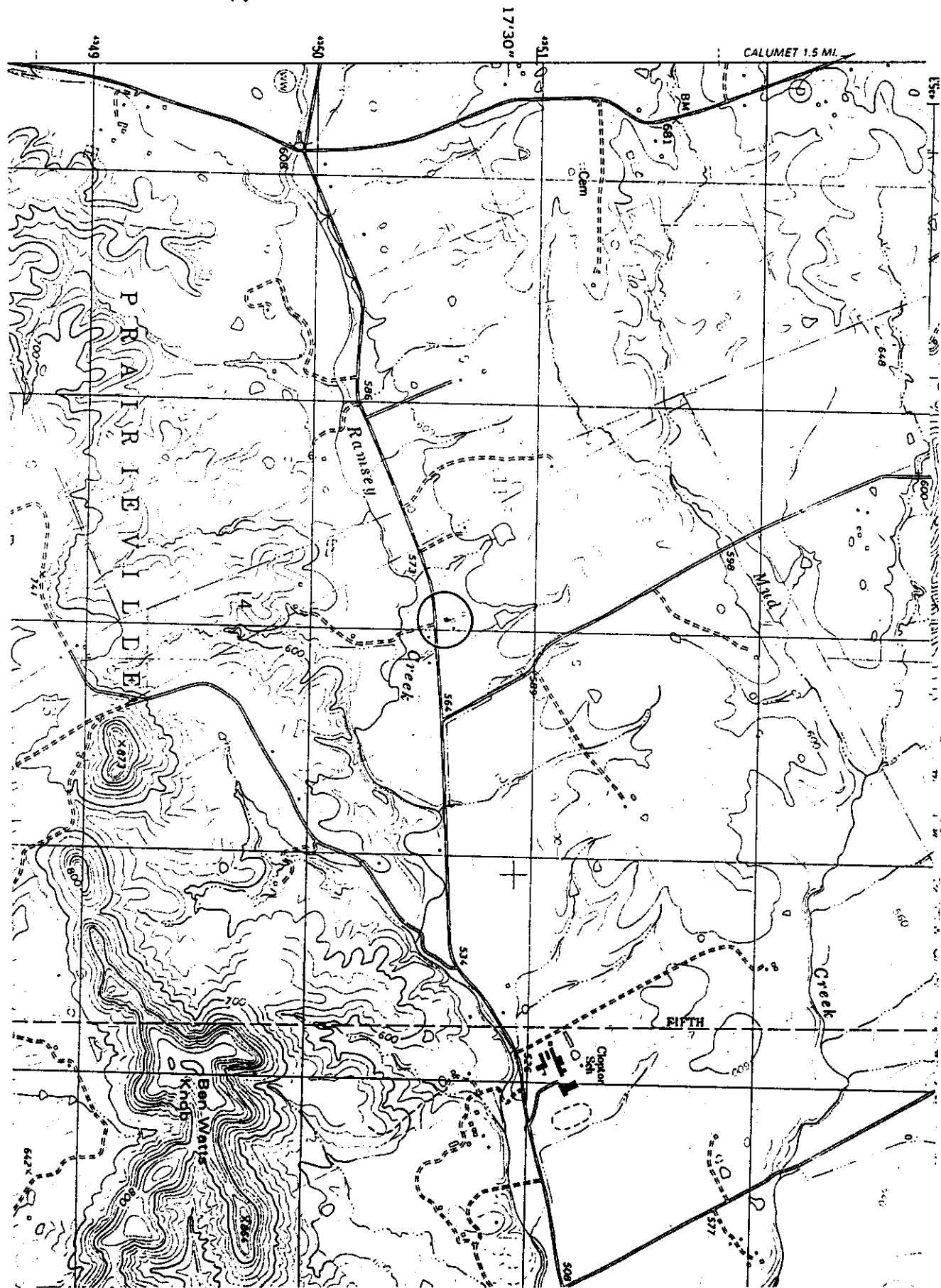
GRIFFITH-McCUNE FARMSTEAD
PIKE COUNTY, MO

1 INCH = 8 FEET



GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
PIKE COUNTY, MO

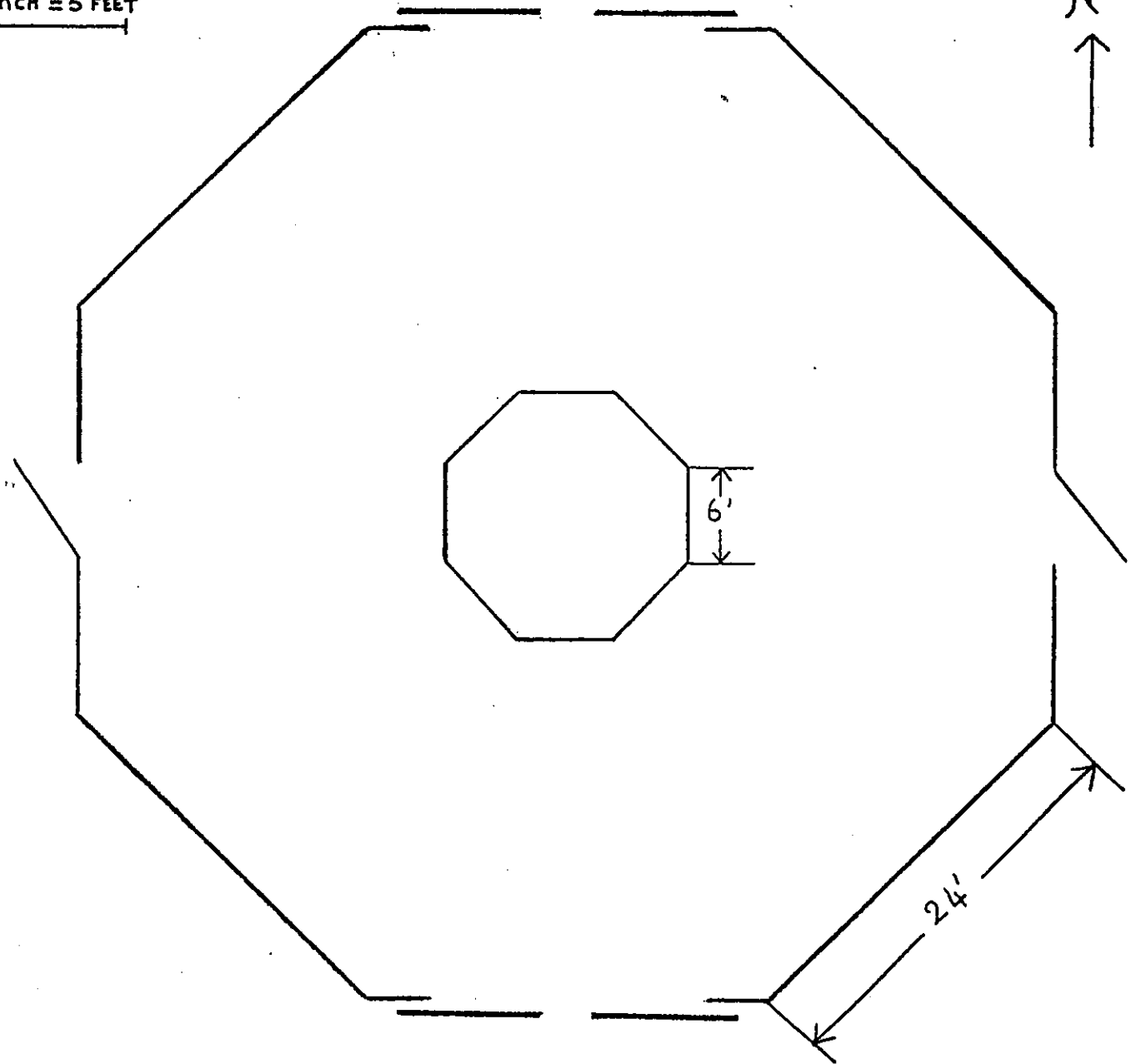
Z15 E674960
N4350600



BARN PLAN

GRIFFITH-McCUNE FARMSTEAD
PIKE COUNTY, MO

1 inch = 5 FEET



GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
EOLIA VIC., PIKE COUNTY, MO
MARY M. STIRITZ
NOV. 1991
MISSOURI CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
FARMHOUSE; CAMERA FACING NE
#1 of 9



2

GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
EOLIA VIC., PIKE COUNTY, MO
MARY M. STIRITZ

NOV. 1991

MO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
FARM HOUSE; CAMERA FACING SW

#2 of 9



3
GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOOLIA VIC., PIKE COUNTY, MO
MARY M. STIRITZ
NOV. 1991
MO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
SMOKEHOUSE; CAMERA FACING NE

#3 of 9



4
- 354
27

GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
EOLIA VIC., PINE COUNTY, MO
MARY M. STIRITZ
NOV. 1991
MO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
CHICKEN HOUSE & PRIVY; CAMERA FACING NW
#4 of 9



5
GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOULIA VIC., PIKE COUNTY, MO
MARY M. STIRITZ
NOV. 1991

MO CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
HORSE BARN + WAGON SHED;
CAMERA FACING NW

#5 of 9



Photo

Missing

#6

Photo

Missing

#7

Griffith-McCune Farmstead Historic District

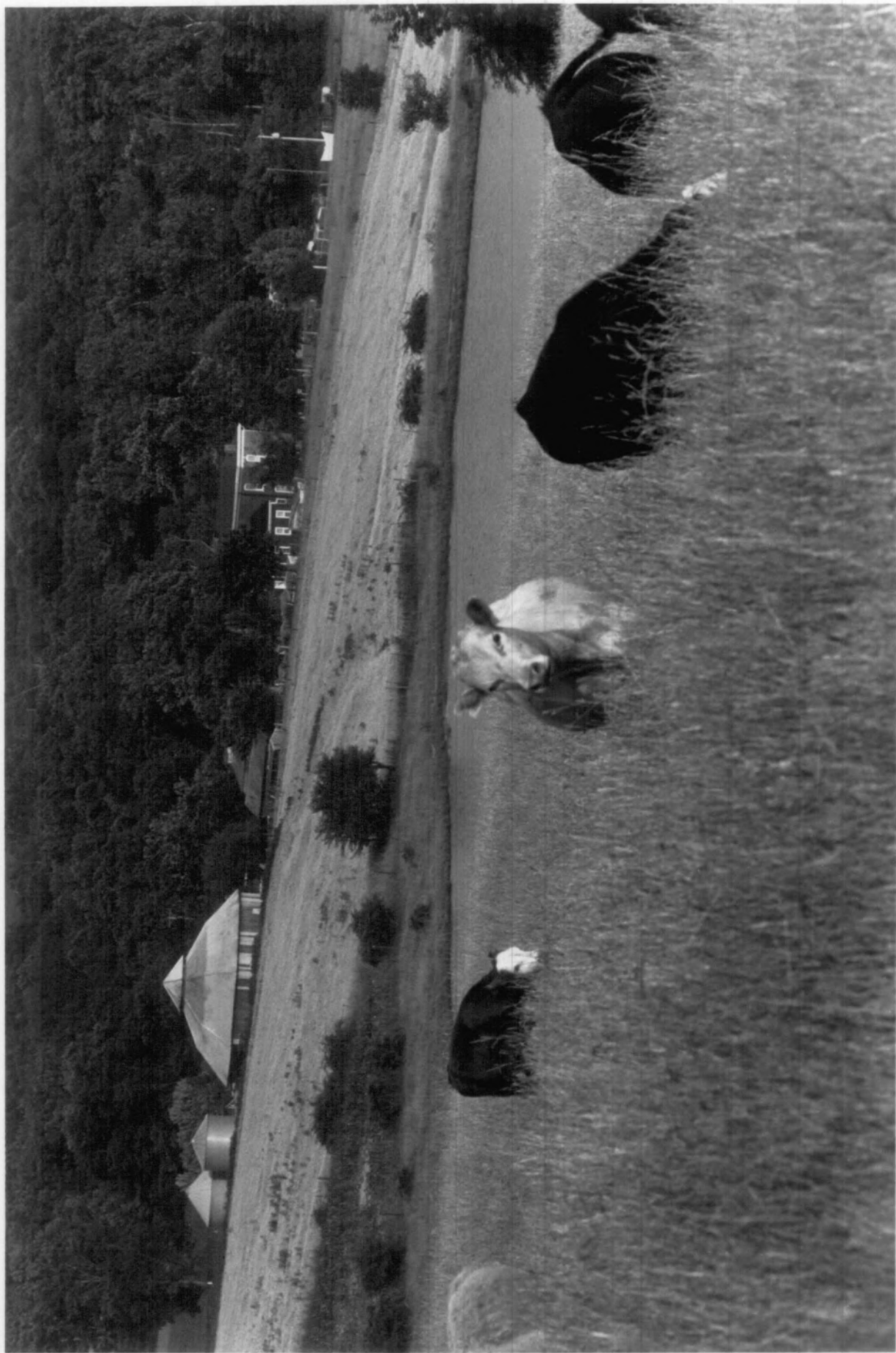
Esplanade, Pike Co. MO

John F. Wright

July 1990

Rockford Farm, Rt 4, Box 76, Esplanade, MO

Over view of farm site, Camera facing SE
8 of 9



GRIFFITH-MCCUNE FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
FOGLIA VIC., PINE COUNTY, MO
MARY M. STIRITZ

NOV. 1991

MISSOURI CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
HOUSE, SMOKEHOUSE, MACHINE SHED (L to R)
CAMERA facing NW

#9 6-9

